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News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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Supreme Court Begins Sessions

Country's Highest Tribunal, with Nine Justices, Is to Tackle Big Problems

THE United States Supreme Court begins a new annual session today, October 3. This Court, America's highest judicial agency, will remain at work in Washington, D. C., from now until late next spring. Its 9 justices carry a heavy responsibility. Their job is to reach decisions on the most difficult and important legal questions arising under our federal laws and Constitution.

Though this high tribunal takes action on hundreds of cases each year, it handles only a fraction of all the issues and disputes that come into our country's court system as a whole. Lower courts sift through thousands of cases, sending only the toughest ones to the nation's top-ranking justices.

Legal controversies can go up to these 9 justices from state tribunals as well as from lower federal courts—if they touch upon important questions of national law.

As to the federal court system alone, it can be described as a pyramid. At the base of this structure are the U. S. district courts. There are more than 80 of these scattered over the country. They are the courts which generally hold the first trials in legal disputes and criminal cases arising primarily under federal law. Many such cases go no further than the district courts.

Higher on the pyramid there are
(Concluded on page 2)



IN ARGENTINA, college students have been among the leading opponents of Peron, and they had the courage to demonstrate against him while he was in power

Argentina Hopes for Better Era

Citizens of Big South American Land Have Been Under Dictatorship During Past 10 Years. With Peron Out, Will They Regain Freedoms?

WHAT lies ahead for Argentina? Does the overthrow of President Juan Peron mean that the South American land will now come under democratic leadership? Or will Peron's dictatorship merely be replaced by equally harsh rule?

These are some of the questions being asked following the explosive events which took place last month in the big nation—about one third the size of the United States—at the southern tip of South America. It may be many months before the answers will be known for sure.

The overthrow of Peron about 2 weeks ago climaxed months of tension in Argentina. Back in June, a group of navy and air force officers revolted,

but army troops, remaining loyal to Peron, put down the uprising. While a surface calm existed throughout most of the summer, there were frequent rumors of plots against the Peron government.

In the latter part of September, the rumors became fact. Sizable groups in the armed forces launched attacks on several Argentine cities. A brief civil war developed as government troops fought back. It soon became apparent, though, that this rebellion—unlike earlier ones—could not be crushed. After strong army elements—which Peron had counted on to support him—joined the rebels, the Peron regime collapsed.

Joyful demonstrations followed in

Buenos Aires, Argentina's capital. Thousands gathered to applaud the overthrow of the Peron government. The Argentine dictator had made many enemies among his country's 18 million people.

A brief review of Peron's career goes far toward explaining the conditions that brought about his downfall. It indicates, too, the major problems that the new rulers will have to face. Most of these problems were brought on, or made worse, by Peron's policies.

Peron originally gained power through one of the military uprisings so common in many South American lands. An army colonel, he belonged to a military group which seized power in 1943. At first he was not the top man, but he shrewdly took control of the Labor Office. Picturing himself as the "friend of the working man," he built up his prestige.

In 1945, Peron's army rivals expelled him from the government, but the workers, whose cause he had cultivated, rose up and compelled his return to power. Their backing was the big factor in Peron's election to the presidency the following year.



Juan Peron

Peron then set about to tighten his grip on the country. He did so chiefly by granting favors to 2 groups—the workers and the army. At the same time he clamped restrictions on the industrialists, landowners, and the middle classes.

Peron ordered big pay increases for the workers, more holidays, and vacations with pay. Every worker was guaranteed an extra month's salary at the end of the year. Some of these
(Concluded on page 6)

HERE AND ABROAD - - - PEOPLE, PLACES, AND EVENTS

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

When the news first came out about President Eisenhower's heart attack, the people of this country responded as they always do on such occasions. They proved once again that they are Americans first and members of opposing political parties second. They were greatly shocked by the report, and felt a deep sense of sympathy and anxiety. Millions of citizens of all shades of opinion prayed for their Chief Executive.

Whenever there is a national tragedy or emergency, the great majority of Americans temporarily forget their differences and demonstrate their basic spirit of unity and comradeship. Human values overshadow partisan politics at such times.

Naturally, of course, there have already been and will continue to be all kinds of rumors and guesswork as to the political effects of the President's attack. There will be plenty of time, however, to discuss and weigh these various possibilities in the weeks ahead.

Meanwhile, it is highly gratifying and encouraging to see the American people react to this national and personal misfortune in such a humane manner. It is this quality that makes our nation strong and enduring.

[Editor's note: The sudden emergency in Denver caused the postponement of the conference on the physical fitness of American youth. The problems to have been considered at this meeting were discussed in last week's issue of the AMERICAN OBSERVER.]

NO GREEN, PLEASE!

The Navy is trying to make life aboard ship more pleasant for sailors. While the outside of Navy vessels is still a drab gray, the interiors have been given more cheerful colors.

MORE THAN EVER

Latest world population figures show there are more people than ever before—some 2,500,000,000. The totals for the continents are: Africa, 208,000,000; North America, 229,900,000; South America, 118,100,000; Asia

(excluding Russia), 1,317,000,000; Europe (excluding Russia), 403,100,000. Oceania has 13,900,000. Russia is the home of 210,000,000. The total world population has grown by almost 1/3 billion since the beginning of the Second World War.

PANAMA CANAL REPAIRED

A giant face-lifting job on the Panama Canal has come to an end in the past few weeks. Early this year a crack along one side of the canal threatened to cause a landslide into the water. Almost 2 1/2 million cubic yards of rock were removed to make the canal safe for shipping again. The work was completed without any interruption to shipping traffic.

JAPANESE TUNNEL

Japan plans to build one of the longest undersea tunnels in the world. It will connect the main Japanese island of Honshu and the island of Hokkaido. The tunnel will be 23 miles long and it will take an estimated 10 years to build.

Supreme Court

(Concluded from page 1)

11 U. S. courts of appeals. After a case has gone through the district court, the losing party may ask a court of appeals to decide whether or not the lower tribunal handled it properly.

Cases which involve particularly difficult questions can eventually go a step further and be reviewed by the Supreme Court, at the top of the judicial pyramid.

There are certain controversies, such as those arising between states, which go first to the Supreme Court rather than to any other judicial body. However, the Supreme Court spends

third of our states were providing separate schools for white and Negro pupils. According to the 9 justices, public school segregation violates Constitutional requirements that all persons must receive equal treatment in the eyes of the government and the law.

In a follow-up decision handed down last spring, the Court took note of the great difficulties which a state or a community faces when it starts merging two school systems into one. The justices therefore approved a slow and gradual desegregation process.

In certain states and communities, however, public officials declare that they won't accept a merger of their white and Negro schools under any conditions. They regard the Court's

tend: If they were to follow the ruling of the Control Board, and register officially with our government as a "communist-action organization," then a number of restrictions would go into effect against their party and its members. These restrictions, the communists argue, would constitute punishment of the party and its members without "due process of law"—in other words, without an actual trial. Punishment without due process of law, they point out, is forbidden by our federal Constitution.

Lawyers speaking for the government reply that the party was—in effect—given a full trial through the long and detailed hearings which the Subversive Activities Control Board conducted. These attorneys declare

low cost public housing projects which the federal government has helped to finance.

Conflicts over this issue, between individual renters (or would-be renters) and their local public housing authorities, have gone into a number of state courts. Some of these courts maintain that the "loyalty" requirement in the public housing law violates our federal Constitution, while others have expressed an opposite view.

The U. S. Supreme Court is the only body which can give the final word on this subject, and it is being asked to do so. At least one case, originating in Wisconsin, has already been brought to the Court's attention, and some others are expected to be sent in before long.

A far different type of case, now listed for consideration by the Supreme Court, concerns a man accused of drunken driving. He was arrested in California and convicted by a municipal court there.

Presented as evidence against this man was the report on a blood test for intoxication—a test which, he claims, was taken against his will. He insists that the use of this evidence violated his right to a fair trial as guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution. Law-enforcement officials who oppose him argue otherwise.

Case Reviewed

A higher court in California examined the case and ruled against the convicted man. He then appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court. Our nation's top justices decided that the question concerning an involuntary blood test is important enough to receive a hearing at their bench.

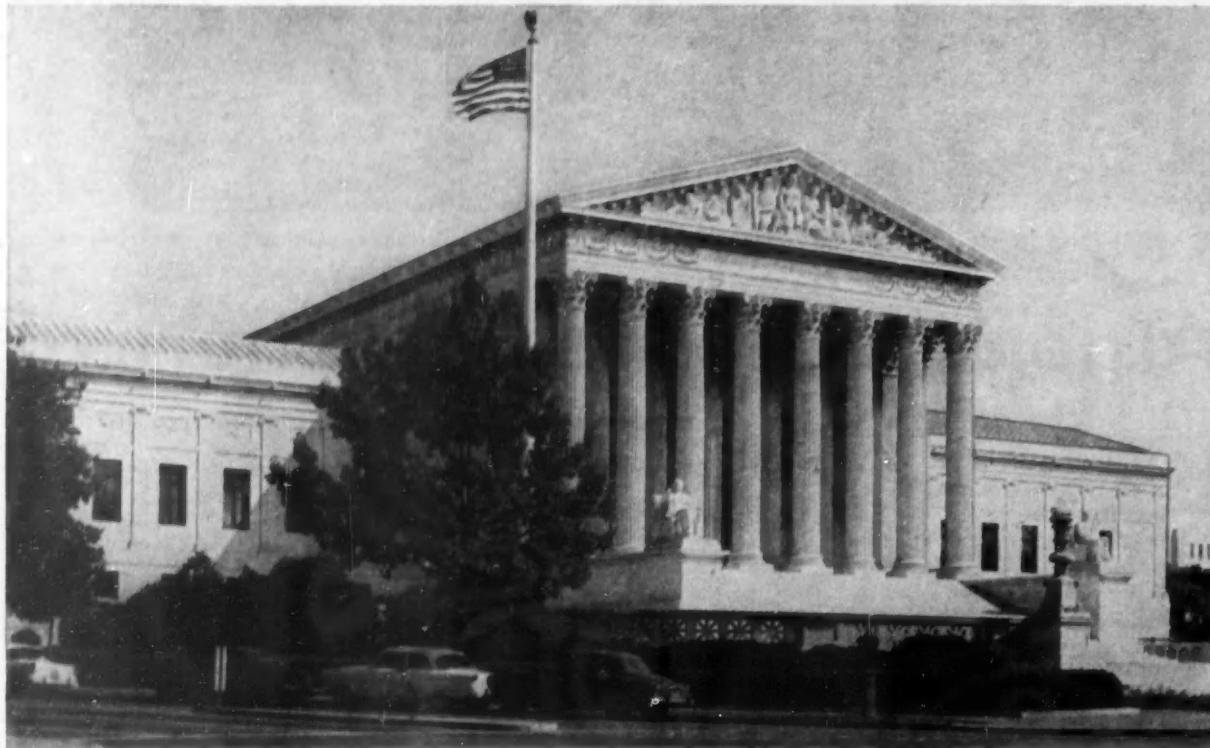
Another case which brings up the "fair trial" question is that of Robert Toth, an ex-serviceman. A few years ago, Toth served with the U. S. Air Force in Korea. He came home and was discharged in 1952. Later he was accused of having murdered a Korean while overseas. Air Force authorities arrested him and took him back to Korea to face a military court.

Lawyers working in Toth's behalf argue that such procedure violates his Constitutional rights. They say that an honorably discharged veteran—a civilian—shouldn't be seized by the armed forces and given a military trial. They insist that the law which supposedly permits such action is unconstitutional.

According to government spokesmen, on the other hand, it has long been recognized that a person can be brought back under military control for trial—if he is accused of having committed a crime while in the armed services.

Lower federal courts disagreed on how the issue should be decided. The Supreme Court heard arguments on the Toth case last February, but announced no decision. Another hearing is to be held during the current session. Meanwhile, Toth has not yet been tried on the original murder charge. The Supreme Court eventually will determine whether his trial by court-martial can proceed.

These cases are but a few examples of the many problems and disputes which are brought to the U. S. Supreme Court. Even though this Court normally doesn't receive a great deal of publicity, nor many front-page headlines, its work and its decisions have a far-reaching influence upon the government and the people of America.



THE SUPREME COURT building is one of the most impressive in the nation's capital

a major share of its time re-examining cases that have previously been tried in other tribunals, either state or federal.

The high court doesn't accept, for full hearing and decision, all the cases it is requested to handle. Our 9 top judges hold that the usual types of cases can be adequately reviewed and reconsidered at lower levels.

The Supreme Court rejects a case, after some preliminary study, if it decides that the dispute raises no unusual legal issues. The top judges reserve the bulk of their time each year for studying in detail about 150 cases which bring up difficult, unsettled points of law. The Court holds formal hearings on these cases, and, in deciding them, it seeks to set forth rules that lower courts can follow when handling similar questions in the future.

On cases that the Court *does* accept for formal hearings and full consideration, it can indeed take sweeping action. By majority vote it can overturn—or "reverse"—the decisions of lower courts. Or perhaps the justices will examine a state or federal law under which a case has arisen, and will declare—by majority vote—that the measure violates our federal Constitution. In such an event, this law is automatically canceled. Thus our Supreme Court can even overrule Congress and the state legislatures.

Last year the Court made headlines when it declared unconstitutional the segregation laws under which about a

anti-segregation decree as a grave error, and have been planning various ways to resist it. Many new court battles undoubtedly will grow out of this issue in the years to come.

In the long run, the Supreme Court itself is fairly certain to receive a number of new questions and disputes on school segregation. No major cases of this type are expected to reach the nation's top justices during their present session, but there are many other newsworthy issues arising.

Communist Party

At least one important case, now pending, results from our government's continuing fight against various subversive groups. A law that was passed in 1950 requires the registration of all organizations which are working in this country as part of the Soviet-dominated world communist movement. In 1953, a government agency known as the Subversive Activities Control Board ruled that the U. S. Communist Party was directly connected with the world communist movement and would have to register.

A U. S. court of appeals, as permitted under the 1950 law, reviewed and approved the board's decision. The communists now have carried their case to the Supreme Court. They ask the nation's top justices to overturn the rulings of the Subversive Activities Control Board and the court of appeals, and to declare a large part of the anti-subversive law null and void.

Here is what the communists con-

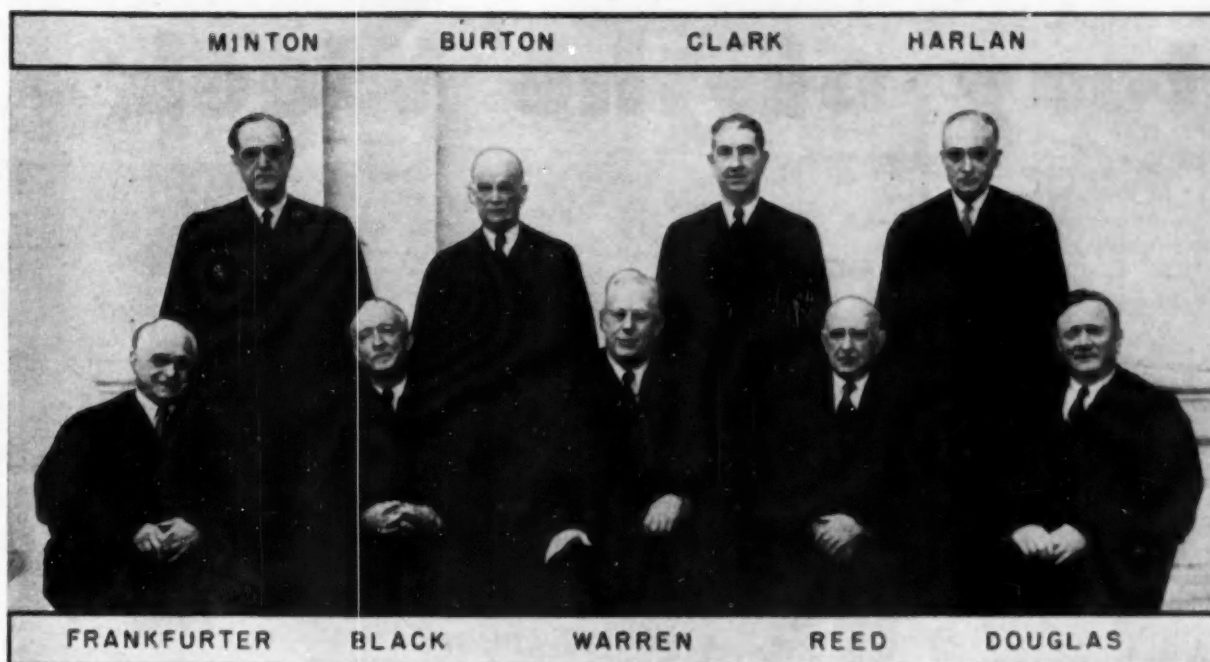
that the action taken against the communists is entirely legal and constitutional.

If the Court finally decides that the communists are correct in their legal arguments, certain parts of the 1950 anti-subversive law may become invalid. On the other hand, if the law's provisions are found to be in line with the Constitution, they will stay in effect.

Cases of this type illustrate how our courts seek to make sure that all people in the United States—even those belonging to groups generally regarded as dangerous and harmful—receive justice in accordance with the rules set forth in the Constitution.

Twin issues of loyalty and public housing are involved in another important question which the Supreme Court is being asked to settle. In many communities, our federal government has helped local agencies to provide low-rent homes for families with small incomes. By act of Congress, the people who obtain these homes are required to certify that they do not belong to any organizations which the Attorney General has listed as subversive.

Certain members of such organizations protest that the government is thus persecuting them, in violation of the U. S. Constitution, for their political beliefs and associations. Many other people reply that Congress has a perfect right, as well as a duty, to keep the members of "subversive and disloyal" organizations from living in



Nine Justices of Supreme Court

All Are Legal Experts Who Have Had Varied Careers

THE justices of the Supreme Court followed somewhat different careers in reaching their present positions—although all have had considerable legal experience. Three have been senators, one has been U. S. Attorney General, one has been a governor and candidate for the Vice Presidency, and some have taught in law schools. Three members—Warren, Burton, and Harlan—are Republicans, and 6 are Democrats. Sketches of the justices are given below.

Earl Warren. The Chief Justice took office in 1953 as successor to the late Fred Vinson.

The son of a railroad worker, Warren took part-time jobs as a freight handler and farm hand to pay for law studies at the University of California. He had just started to practice law when World War I began. He served as a first lieutenant in the conflict, and returned to law practice at its end.

He has held various legal positions in California, including that of state attorney general. In 1942, Warren was elected governor of California, and was twice re-elected. One time he was nominated by both major parties. In 1948, he was the Republican candidate for Vice President on a ticket headed by New York Governor Thomas Dewey. The Dewey-Warren team lost. The Chief Justice is 64.

Hugo Black. Appointed to the Supreme Court in 1937 by Franklin Roosevelt, Black has been on the highest bench of the land longer than any other of the present justices. A native of Alabama, Black practiced law in Birmingham for several years following his graduation from the University of Alabama Law School.

After holding minor public offices, he was elected twice to serve as senator from Alabama. During his second term of office he attracted wide attention for investigating lobbies and pressure groups in the federal government during the 1930's.

Black, 69, is a hard worker and usually writes more opinions on cases than does any other member of the Court.

Harold Burton. He was the first justice to be appointed to the high bench by President Truman. Before

that appointment, in October 1945, the judge had served with distinction as a U. S. senator and as mayor of Cleveland.

Burton attracted national attention for the reforms he accomplished in Cleveland during three terms as mayor. Streamlining law-enforcement methods, he smashed rackets, imprisoned racketeers, and ousted corrupt officials. In the Senate, he was one of the early backers of the United Nations. Burton, who is 67, was born in Massachusetts, but moved to Cleveland to practice law as a young man.

Thomas Clark. His appointment to the Court climaxed a long career in public life, including a dozen years in the Department of Justice, during which he held a number of key jobs. He was Attorney General in Truman's Cabinet when the President named him to the highest tribunal in August 1949.

A Texan, Clark first took public office as a district attorney in Dallas County. He climbed steadily up the country's legal and judicial ladder from then on. He is 56.

William Douglas. When he was appointed in 1939, at the age of 41, he was the youngest justice to sit on the Supreme Court in 125 years. A poor boy from Minnesota, Douglas obtained his college and legal education partly through scholarships and partly by working while attending school.

After graduating from Columbia Law School, Douglas became a Wall Street attorney (a position he disliked). Later he taught law at Columbia and Yale Law Schools.

Douglas, 57 this month, became commissioner and later director of the government agency that regulates the sale of stocks and bonds. Following several years of successful work in this field, he was appointed to the Court.

Justice Douglas is well known as a writer of books about his many travels, particularly in Asia. He recently returned from a summer visit to Soviet Russia.

Felix Frankfurter. He is the only foreign-born member of the Court, having emigrated from Vienna, Austria, to this country when a boy. He graduated from college at 19, and

some years later went to Harvard Law School. After winning distinction as a student, and later as an attorney, he returned to Harvard as a professor of law.

Frankfurter continued to teach and to work as adviser and attorney, both privately and in the government, until his appointment to the Court in 1939. He will be 73 in November.

Sherman Minton. Hailing from Indiana, he has held posts in the legislative and executive departments, as well as in the judiciary.

Born 65 years ago this month on a farm near Georgetown, Indiana, Minton shaped his career around law and politics. After serving as a U. S. senator and as an assistant to President Roosevelt, he became a judge. Mr. Truman, in 1949, appointed Minton to the Supreme Court.

Stanley Reed. One of the most highly educated members of the Court, he studied in a number of colleges, including Yale, Columbia, and the University of Virginia. After further studies in Paris, he was admitted to the Kentucky bar and practiced law in Maysville.

Reed's appointment to the Supreme Court came after he had represented the government in outstanding cases before the Court in the 1930's. He will be 71 in December.

John Marshall Harlan is the newest member of the Court. He was appointed to succeed the late Justice Robert Jackson and took his seat on the bench during the last session.

In moving up to the Supreme Court, Harlan is following in the footsteps of his grandfather, after whom he is named. The elder John Marshall Harlan served on the Court for 34 years beginning in 1877. Both men bear the name of the famous Chief Justice John Marshall, who presided over the Court in the early 1800's.

Born 56 years ago in Chicago, Harlan moved to New York at an early age. Soon after graduating from law school in 1924, he served as assistant U. S. District Attorney in his adopted state. He then went into private practice. Later, he was judge of a U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and served in that capacity until his appointment to the Supreme Court.

Your Vocabulary

In each sentence below, match the italicized word with the following word or phrase whose meaning is most nearly the same. Correct answers are on page 5, column 4.

1. It was argued that a program of Universal Military Training would be of *dubious* (dū'bi-ūs) value. (a) doubtful (b) great (c) little (d) no.

2. It was also argued that such a program should be considered as a *requisite* (rēk'wi-zīt). (a) liability (b) necessity (c) waste (d) hardship.

3. The Red Chinese leader, in his attitude toward these proposals, showed himself *impervious* (im-per'vi-ūs) to new ideas. (a) hostile to (b) in sympathy with (c) not willing to understand (d) not willing to support.

4. *Precipitate* (prē-sīp'it-tūt) acts have caused wars in the past. (a) careless (b) poorly planned (c) unusual (d) hasty and rash.

5. The meeting brought forth *divergence* (dī-verj-ēns) among the nations. (a) agreement (b) disagreement (c) a need for unity (d) a high degree of cooperation.

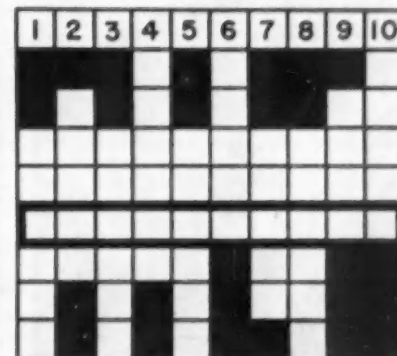
6. *Non-conformists* (nōn-kōn-form'ists) often become refugees. (a) people who refuse to follow majority views (b) mistreated people (c) underfed children (d) scientists and politicians.

7. *Ethnic* (ēth'nīk) groups of people (a) have the same religion (b) are of the same race (c) agree in their political views (d) are criminally inclined.

CURRENT AFFAIRS PUZZLE

Fill in numbered vertical rows according to descriptions given below. When all are correctly finished, heavy rectangle will spell the name of a Chief Justice who is well known in American history.

- Newest member of the U. S. Supreme Court.
- Latin American figure who has been in the news.
- There are about _____ federal district courts.
- There are _____ federal courts of appeals.
- U. S. Chief Justice.
- Important farm crop in Argentina.
- He has served longer than any other Justice now on the Supreme Court.
- Capital of Colorado.
- There are _____ members of the Supreme Court.
- European country on the Mediterranean.



Last Week

HORIZONTAL: Djakarta. VERTICAL: 1. Indian; 2. Japan; 3. draft; 4. Soekarno; 5. Sumatra; 6. Harahap; 7. tea; 8. Java.

The Story of the Week

Young Diamond Star

During 1956, the picture of Frank Birri of Cincinnati, Ohio, will be on display at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, New York. He was recently named Junior Player of the Year in American Legion baseball competition.

As a third baseman, Frank played a key role in his team's climb to the national championship. In the final tournament, in which his team took part in 5 games, the Cincinnati youth hit at a .353 clip and played errorless ball in the field.

An all-round athlete, Frank is captain of both the baseball and football teams in the Cincinnati high school where he is now beginning his senior year. On the gridiron, he is a half-back. An excellent student who generally receives A's, he hopes to attend college next year.

House of Europe

In Strasbourg, France, near the West German border, is a meeting place called the House of Europe. It is there that much of the work involving efforts to bring free Europe closer together has been carried on in the past few years.

Now, delegates from many nations are on their way to Strasbourg for new talks in the House of Europe. Next week, members of the Council of Europe are scheduled to begin sessions there. This organization, established in 1949, aims to bring about close cooperation among 14 nations. They are Belgium, Britain, Denmark, France, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey, and West Germany.

Although the Council of Europe can only make recommendations and has no power to enforce them, it does focus attention on some of the big issues of the day. In forthcoming meetings, the Council plans to discuss

a number of problems including (1) how the free European lands can be brought closer together; and (2) what foreign policy changes, if any, should be made by European lands in the face of Russia's latest "peace" offensive.

Later in the month, the Western European Union (WEU) is to meet in Strasbourg. This organization, established last fall, will hold its first formal meeting this month to discuss West German rearmament, and plans for closer cooperation in economic and other matters among its 7 members. In addition to West Germany, WEU members include Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

A third group which will meet in the House of Europe this month is the European Coal and Steel Community (CSC), which has the same membership as does WEU. The CSC, which has been in operation for about 3 years, has wiped out most tariffs on coal, iron, and steel traded among member countries. In the October meeting, the group will go over a progress report on its activities thus far.

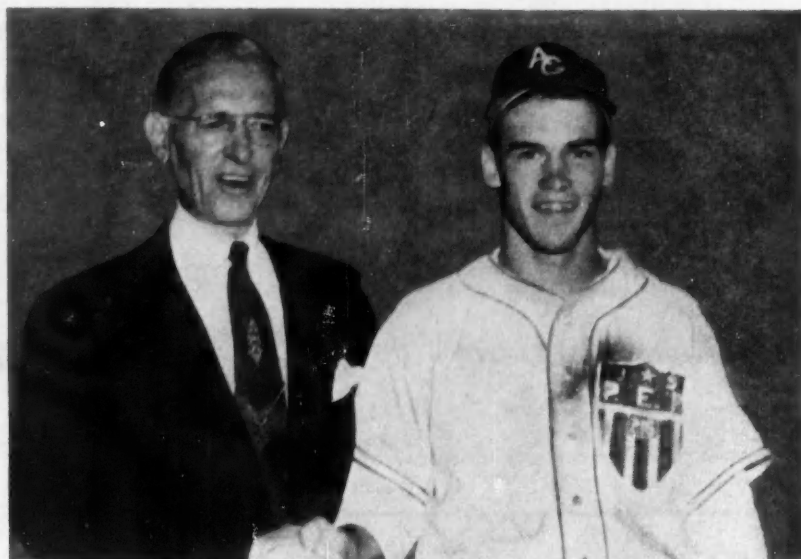
Border Dispute

A 4-nation team of military officers is trying to maintain peace between two old rivals—Peru and Ecuador. The United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile are represented on the military group which is investigating border incidents between the 2 small South American countries.

Not long ago, Ecuador complained that Peruvian troops had crossed her frontier. Ecuador also accused her neighbor of building up military forces on the border in preparation for war.

Peru, meanwhile, contends that Ecuador is the one that is guilty of violating the border between the two lands. The Peruvians also charge that Ecuador has been preparing for war by purchasing new jet planes from Britain.

The United States, Argentina, Brazil, and Chile stepped in to settle the last big border dispute between Ecuador and Peru in 1942. At that time,



FRANK BIRRI, of Cincinnati, is the American Legion's choice as Junior Baseball Player of 1955. He plays third base. In this photo, he is being congratulated by Sid Keener, Director of the Baseball Hall of Fame.

a large area claimed by both sides was awarded to Peru. In making the 1942 settlement, the 4 nations agreed to act as watchdog of the new frontier.

Ecuador sits astride the Equator on the Pacific Coast of South America. It is about the size of Colorado and has some 3½ million inhabitants.

Neighboring Peru follows the Pacific Coast of South America between Ecuador and Chile. Not quite twice the size of Texas, it has about 9 million people.

Court Terms

A number of special words and terms are used to describe the work of our courts. Here are some of them:

Case. Any suit, action, or other legal proceeding brought by opposing sides before a court of justice.

Jurisdiction. The authority that each kind of court has, to hear and decide various kinds of cases.

Writ. A formal written order issued by a court. It usually commands a person to do or to refrain from doing a specific act.

Writ of Certiorari. An order issued by a higher court, such as the Supreme Court, asking a lower court to hand

over its records on a particular case. This action is taken when there is reason to believe that the lower court committed an error in the way it handled a case.

Writ of Habeas Corpus. A court order directing a sheriff, jailer, or other official holding an individual under detention to bring the prisoner into court and state the time and reason for arrest. By this means, a citizen is protected from imprisonment without just cause.

Opinion. The reasoning used by a court in reaching its decision in a particular case. In the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice, or a member of the bench named by him, usually writes a major portion of the tribunal's opinion. Other justices may also add their views, however.

Dissenting Opinion. A statement by one or more members of a tribunal giving their reasons for disagreeing with the majority decision in a particular case.

Finland's Porkkala

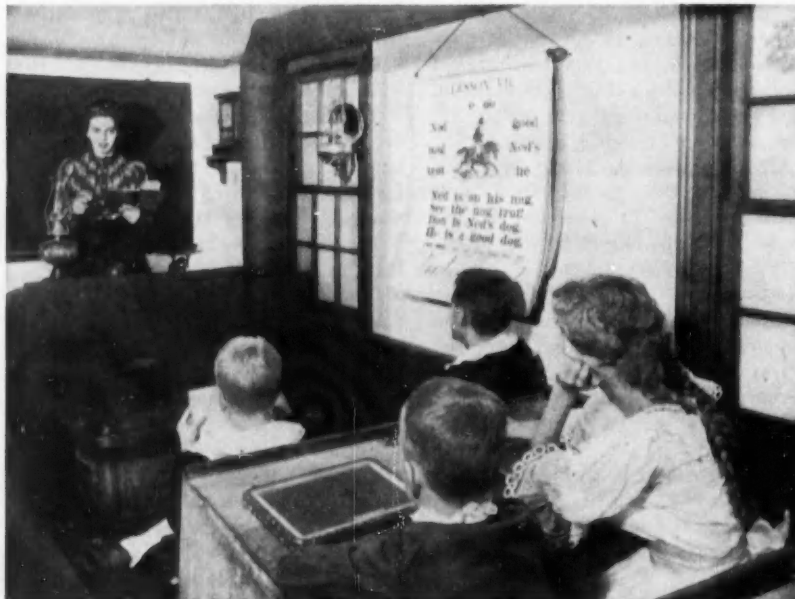
Moscow has agreed to give up control over a tiny slice of Finnish territory. Known as Porkkala, the area was taken by Russia during World War II and has been used by the Reds as a military base since that time.

Porkkala, on the southern tip of Finland and only a few miles from that country's capital city of Helsinki, has a total land area of about 152 square miles. It was seized by Moscow in an armistice agreement signed by the Finns and the Soviets in 1944, ending a war between the 2 countries in which Finland unsuccessfully tried to regain land lost to Russia at the start of World War II.

All told, Finland was forced to give up about a tenth of her land area to the Russians when she lost the war against the Reds. Hence, despite the promised withdrawal from Porkkala, the Soviets continue to hold a big portion of land which formerly belonged to neighboring Finland.

Until now, Russia has had a secret naval base at Porkkala. Before any Finnish trains were permitted to cross the area, windows were tightly covered with iron shutters so passengers couldn't see the secret installations.

Now the Soviets are trying to use



SCHOOLROOM PROGRESS. At left is a modern home economics classroom. At right is a room of the 1890's with the typical stove and kerosene lamp of those years. The rooms, along with several others, are housed in 2 railway cars as part of an educational exhibit which will be shown in some 250 cities across the country. The tour will take from 3 to 5 years to complete, and the contrasting classrooms will be seen by a great many students.

their promise to quit Porkkala for propaganda purposes. They argue that Uncle Sam should follow the Russian example and also give up some of his overseas bases.

We point out, however, that we didn't seize portions of other countries for the purpose of building military bases, as the Soviets did. Our overseas bases are held in partnership with our allies who have united with us in a common defense against the threat of attack. Furthermore, we remind the Reds, the Porkkala base is only one of many Soviet military installations on non-Russian soil.

UN Assembly President

José Maza, a prominent Chilean public official, is president of the United Nations General Assembly this year. As such, he presides over Assembly discussions which are expected to continue until next December. Maza will serve as head of the UN group until a new presiding officer is chosen at the next regular General Assembly meeting a year from now.

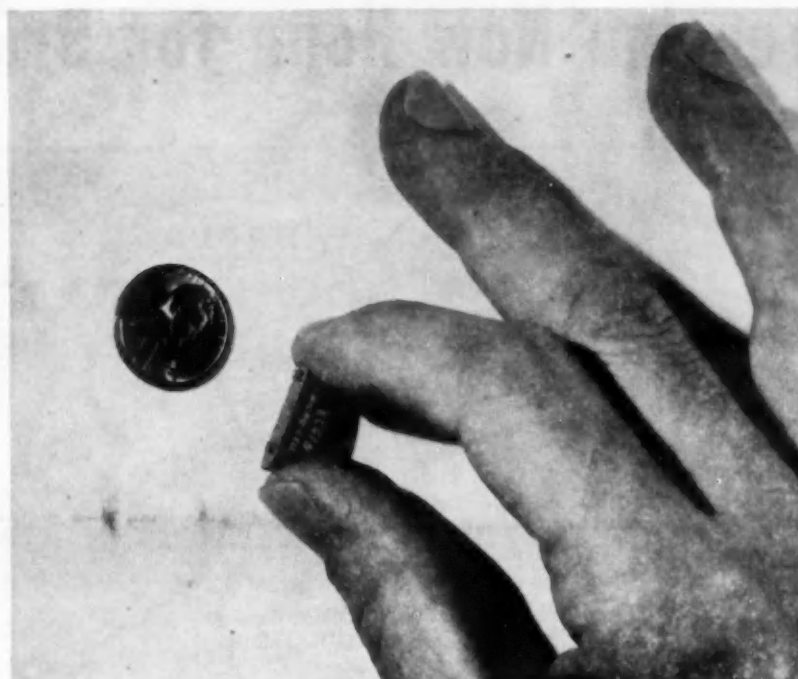
The 66-year-old Chilean leader first took public office as a member of his country's legislature in 1921. Since that time, he has held a number of other important government posts, including that of Chile's prime minister and ambassador to Brazil, Peru, and other Latin American lands.

One of the Assembly's first items of business under Maza's leadership was Russia's proposal to admit Red China as a UN member. Forty-two of the Assembly's 60 members supported our move to put off the issue of UN membership for the Chinese communist regime for the time being. Twelve countries were opposed to our move, while others abstained from voting on this controversial issue.

More Soviet Visitors

Members of a 12-man delegation of Russian farm experts, who made a tour of American farms last summer, were highly impressed with what they saw. They returned home with many new ideas on how to increase the output of Soviet farms.

Now, a second group of Russian experts has decided to learn the secret



THIS MICRO-CELL battery, smaller than a penny, is a new Elgin National Watch Company product. Elgin plans to use it to run watches, but the battery also may be used in hearing aids and portable radios. It will last for 2 years.

of our success in another field—home-building. The Reds, who were scheduled to arrive here yesterday, October 2, will visit large and small cities from coast to coast. During their month's stay here, they will be guests of the National Association of Home Builders, an organization of private builders.

We are now constructing new homes at the rate of about 1,300,000 dwelling units a year. Though some Americans still live in cramped and sub-standard quarters, the majority of families now have good housing.

In Russia, meanwhile, living space is extremely scarce, particularly in the cities. In many cases, 2 or more families share a single apartment. Many families often share the same kitchen.

Opinion Polls

More than half of all Democratic voters, according to a recent poll, want their 1952 Presidential candidate—Adlai Stevenson—to be the party's 1956 standard-bearer. The nation-wide

sample poll was taken a short time ago by public opinion researcher Dr. George Gallup.

On the Republican side, almost all party members hope that President Eisenhower will run for a second term of office. Thus far, the Chief Executive hasn't said what he intends to do in 1956. However, it now appears that Mr. Eisenhower's health will be the all-important factor as to whether or not he decides to accept another nomination from his party.

What Khrushchev Says

Americans and other citizens of the free world are still hoping that Soviet leaders mean what they say about wanting to get along peacefully with the western nations. Nevertheless, those who felt that Russia's recent show of friendship indicated a change in Moscow's old aims of trying to communize the world were jolted not long ago by the words of Nikita Khrushchev, Russia's communist party boss.

Khrushchev said that anyone who expects the Reds to abandon their goal of spreading communism around the world "must wait until the shrimp learn to whistle." He declared that he is confident of communism's final victory over "capitalism" in the struggle between them. The Red party boss added, however, that Moscow expects to achieve its goals without war.

Khrushchev's words act as a warning, if one is needed, that Russia has not changed her long-range aims, but merely the methods of achieving them. At the same time, some observers are hopeful that the recent increase in the exchange of ideas and visitors between us and the Reds might eventually end Soviet-western strife regardless of Moscow's present aims.

Next Week's Articles

Unless unforeseen developments arise, next week's major articles will deal with (1) trade between the free world and communist lands, and (2) present state of U. S. industry and agriculture.

News Quiz

Supreme Court

1. How many justices does the Supreme Court have?
2. Name two other kinds of federal courts, and tell something of their work.
3. In general, what type of case does the Supreme Court accept for formal hearing and decision?
4. On what grounds can the high Court cancel acts of Congress or of state legislatures?
5. Tell briefly what the Supreme Court has done, last year and in 1955, about segregation in the public schools.
6. Briefly describe the "registration" case which the Communist Party has brought to the top justices.
7. Mention at least two other matters which will receive the attention of the Supreme Court.

Discussion

Discuss the role of the courts—especially the U. S. Supreme Court—in our American system of government, and also their importance in relation to that of the other major governmental branches and agencies.

Argentina

1. Describe events of recent weeks in Argentina.
2. How was Peron able to get into power and keep control for so long?
3. In what ways did Peron try to change the Argentine economy?
4. How did the former dictator antagonize various groups in the population?
5. What will be the major problems facing the new government in Argentina?
6. List the main products which the United States sells to, and buys from, Argentina.
7. What conflicting views exist on future U. S. relations with Argentina?

Discussion

1. Do you think that armed revolt is justified to remove a dictator such as Peron from office? Why, or why not?
2. What do you consider the most urgent problem faced by the new ruling group in Argentina? Explain.

Miscellaneous

1. What is the Council of Europe and why is it in the news?
2. Briefly describe the dispute between Peru and Ecuador.
3. Why has a new Soviet group come to the United States?
4. Where is the Porkkala military and naval base and why is it in the news?
5. What important item of business came up in the UN General Assembly during the early days of the new session?
6. How did Nikita Khrushchev jolt those Americans who had hoped Russia would stop trying to communize the world?

Pronunciations

Bahia Blanca—bā-ē'ā vlyāng-kā
Buenos Aires—bwā'nōs l'ráas
Certiorari—sūr'shī-ō-rā'rī
Cordoba—kaw'r-dō-vā
Eduardo Lonardi—ād-wār'dō lō-nār'dē
Helsinki—hēl'sīng-kē
José Maza—hō-zā' mā'zā
Juan Peron—hwān pē-rāwn'
Nikita Khrushchev—nyī-kē'tuh kroōsh-chawf
Porkkala—pork'kā-lā
Rio Callegos—ré'ō gā-yā'gōs

Answers to Your Vocabulary

1. (a) doubtful; 2. (b) necessity; 3. (c) not willing to understand; 4. (d) hasty and rash; 5. (b) disagreement; 6. (a) people who refuse to follow majority views; 7. (b) are of the same race.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Boss: I hope you understand the importance of punctuation.
Stenographer: Well, 8:30 is rather early, but I guess I can make it.

Customer: But if you are selling these watches below cost, where does your profit come from?
New clerk: From repairing them.



"George—let go, you idiot! Here's the baton!"

Golfer: I'd move sky and earth to play this game properly.
Caddie: You have only sky to move now, sir.

A guest conductor was driven crazy at rehearsals because at least one member of the orchestra was always missing. After the last rehearsal he tapped for attention and said, "I want to thank the first violinist publicly for being the only man in the orchestra who had the decency to attend every rehearsal." The first violinist hung his head. "It seemed the least I could do," he said, "for I can't be at the concert tonight!"

Taxi driver (to wealthy fare): Your son tips me more generously than you do, sir.
Fare: That's quite possible. He has a wealthy father—I haven't.

Professor: Have you been through calculus?
Freshman: It's possible. I came all the way from Oregon, you know.

People of Argentina Now Hope for Brighter Future

(Concluded from page 1)

projects were desirable, but the plans were carried out ruthlessly without regard to other groups in the population. Peron's opponents charged him with "buying" the workers' support.

Trade union leaders who resisted Peron's attempt to take control of labor groups were imprisoned or were forced to flee. The labor unions came under strict government control.

The government closely controlled the press and radio. Criticism of the Peron regime was seldom seen in newspapers or heard over the air. The ruling group seized a number of newspapers which were critical.

At the same time, the Argentine leader paid special attention to the army. It received new, modern equipment, and some army officials received political favors. Peron continually juggled officers of the army, navy, and air force. He promoted his cronies while shunting aside other officers who were often more capable. Thus, he tried to insure himself of military backing in case of a rebellion.

The army also ran elections in Argentina, so there was never any doubt on the 2 occasions when Peron ran for president that he would win. Opposition political groups were permitted to exist, but their activities were so closely controlled that they had little chance of putting forth their views.

Wife's Assistance

In strengthening his hold on Argentina, Peron received much assistance from his wife, Eva. Working through women's groups and charity organizations, she helped organize support for her husband. She had great influence in affairs of state until the time of her death 3 years ago.

Peron's suppression of freedoms made him bitter enemies. So did his continual tinkering with the nation's economy.

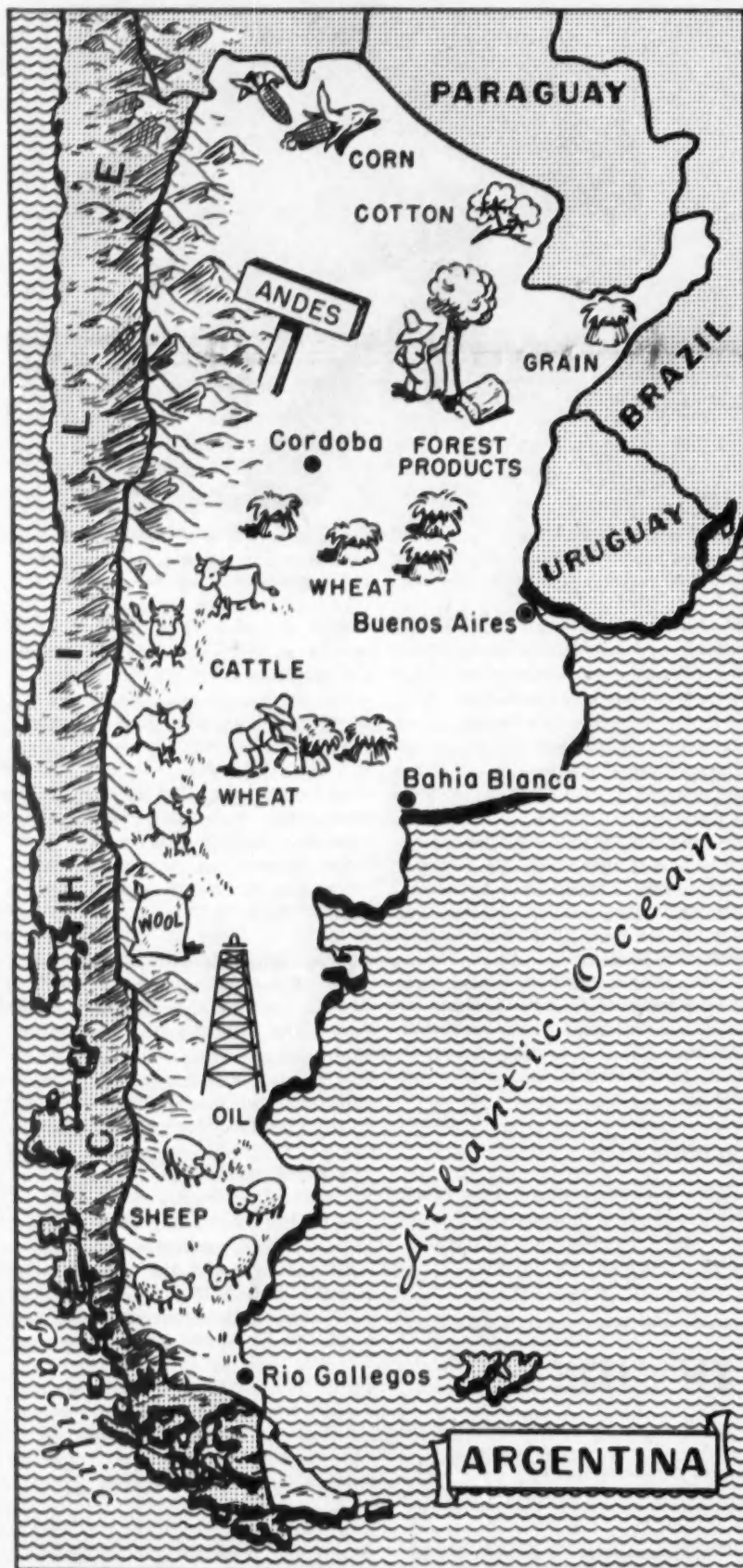
Over the years Argentina has been mainly a farming country. Wheat and beef have been the mainstays of the nation's economy. The nation has long sold meat and grain to other countries and received manufactured goods in return.

After his rise to power, Peron decided that Argentina should no longer be dependent on other lands for manufactured goods. He favored industry at the expense of agriculture. For example, he made farmers sell their grain to the government at a low price. The government then sold the grain abroad for a price 3 times more than it had paid. The profit was used to build up Argentina's industries.

The farmers quite naturally resented the situation. The acres planted in grain dropped sharply, and soon Peron found that Argentina did not have enough wheat for her own needs, to say nothing of selling it abroad. Beef production likewise went down.

Peron finally had to change his farm policies, and farmers have received various benefits in the past 2 years. Nonetheless, the bungling of Peron made him many enemies among the powerful landowning group.

Another group whose hostility Peron incurred was the Roman Catholic Church, to which 90 per cent of Argentina's people belong. Peron, a Catholic himself, took many harsh measures against the Church during



LONG, NARROW Argentina is about a third the size of the United States. Wheat, wool, and meat are leading products.

the past year. Among other things, he threatened to eliminate Roman Catholicism as his nation's constitutional religion, banned certain religious observances, and banished several leaders of the Argentine Roman Catholic Church from the country.

Why Peron launched his aggressive campaign against the Catholic Church has puzzled many people. Most observers can see no apparent reason for his action.

One theory is that he felt the Church offered a rallying point for opponents of his regime, and he therefore wanted to break its power. Another possible explanation is that Peron wanted to distract the attention of the masses of

the Argentine people from the shortcomings of their government, and tried to make the Church the scapegoat for his own mistakes.

At any rate, the groups which Peron had antagonized finally became so sizable that he could no longer muster the support he needed to stay in power. He was forced to turn the government over to a group of generals who had led the revolt. General Eduardo Lonardi, a long-time Peron foe, became top man in the new government.

Just how democratic the new government will be is difficult to say. Whether it will undertake big changes remains to be seen. Unless it takes positive action, though, the new ruling

group may encounter plenty of trouble.

One major task will be to restore a healthy economy. Though wheat production has shot upward in the past few years, Argentina is now having trouble finding markets for her exports. Wheat production has gone upward in other parts of the world, too, so competition is keen.

Wise planning—it is generally felt—will give major emphasis to farming. Argentina's soil is rich, the climate is ideal for agriculture, and wheat, beef, wool, and hides are products widely used throughout the world. At the same time, increased industrialization also seems desirable. However, a lack of minerals—including coal—hampers industrial development.

What many Argentines wish, most of all, is the restoration of freedom in their country. They want the press and radio to be allowed to put forth views critical of the government. They want to be able to carry on religious activities without government interference. Two other goals are the establishment of free trade unions and the holding of democratic elections.

U. S. leaders are not sure yet how the shake-up will affect our relations with Argentina. These relations have varied over the years. At about the time World War II ended, they were bad. Early in 1946 we accused Peron of protecting nazi agents, and the Argentine ruler charged us with interfering in his country's affairs. For a time, he took every opportunity to blast the United States.

Relations with U. S.

More recently, relations between Argentina and the U. S. have been somewhat improved. Trade has been on the upswing between the 2 countries. In the first half of 1955 we sold about \$70,000,000 worth of goods to Argentina, and over the same period bought goods from Argentina worth about \$64,000,000. Our exports consisted largely of iron and steel products, newsprint, petroleum products, and chemicals. Our purchases were mainly wool, meat, and hides.

A year or so before his overthrow, Peron began to take a more favorable attitude than formerly toward foreign investors. Beset with economic troubles, he decided to let a U. S. oil company come into Argentina to look for petroleum, which Argentina badly needs. One of the chief opposition groups to Peron was highly critical of the Argentine leader for doing business with foreign investors, especially those from the United States.

If this group should get into power as a result of the recent shake-up, U. S. relations with Argentina might be worse than they were under Peron, some U. S. observers believe. Others disagree, and think that any change in Argentina is bound to improve U. S.-Argentina relations. Which view is right may soon become plain.

As to whether Argentina will be better or worse off with Peron out of power, it appears that large numbers of people there are convinced the nation will benefit considerably. While Peron's supporters contend that he was a good friend of the working classes, his opponents say that most people in the country were harmed by his dictatorial methods and his unwise policies.

Sportsmanship

By Walter E. Myer

JACK is a star halfback on his high school football team. After games, he and his friends often get together and talk over what happened on the playing field.

When his team wins on a particular day, Jack is in a fine mood. He seldom criticizes the opposing players, and appears to feel good toward the world in general. But if his team loses, he makes a quite different impression. His remarks on these occasions are usually bitter and resentful.

At such times, for example, Jack claims that the officials favored the other team while unfairly penalizing him and his teammates. Moreover, he charges certain of his opponents with playing "dirty football." He gives the impression to everyone that his own team was really the better one, but had been deprived of victory through underhand measures.

In short, Jack is not a good sport. He cannot face up to defeat. He refuses to consider the possibility that the other team might actually have been better than his own. Alibis and griping soothe his hurt pride.

A contrast to Jack's behavior is that of Art Luppino of the University of Arizona. Last year Luppino led all major-college football players in scoring. He can be equally proud, though, of another honor—a national award given every year for good sportsmanship.



Walter E. Myer

In one game, Luppino, while standing yards away from the main action, was hit in the mouth by an opponent's elbow and was quite severely cut. Some who saw the play were outraged, feeling that the block had been wholly unnecessary. The controversy which ensued after the game threatened to end athletic relations between the 2 schools involved.

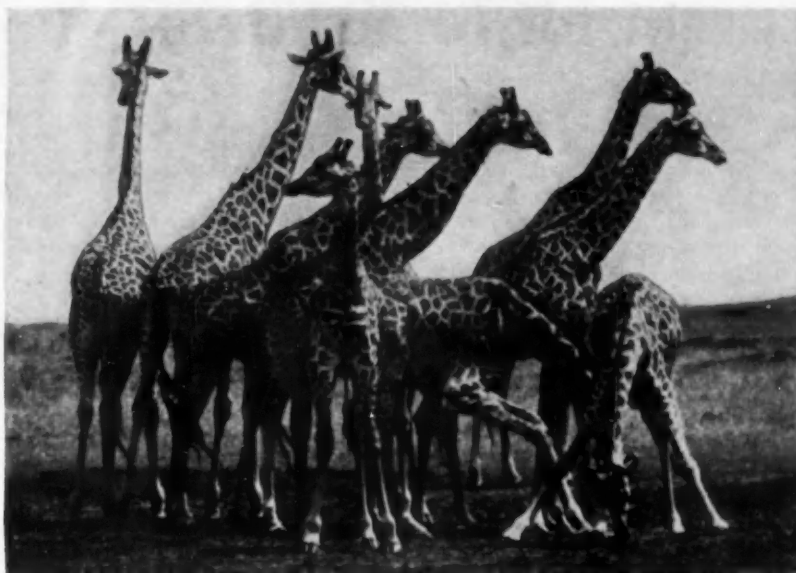
Then, in one statement, Luppino ended the furor. "I should have been more alert," he said. "It was my fault."

Now that school athletics are again getting under way, it is a good time to check one's conduct as a sports participant or spectator. There are too many people like Jack who can't accept defeat in a civilized manner. At the same time, there are too few like Art Luppino who are willing to give an opponent the benefit of honest doubt.

It is often spectators who show bad manners more than the athletes themselves. Common examples of poor sportsmanship include booing players on the other team and applauding when the opposition is penalized.

These displays indicate, more than anything else, a failure to grow up. It is understandable that children 3 or 4 years old sometimes go into a rage if they do not win a game they are playing with others. They are not mature enough to know better. But there is no excuse for carrying this type of conduct into high school.

No one likes to lose, of course, but defeat is made easier when one learns to be a good sport.



GIRAFFE SCENE from Walt Disney's new picture, "The African Lion"

Radio-TV-Movies

"MAKE Way For Youth," heard each Saturday evening over the CBS radio network, recently started its tenth season of broadcasting. The program features a chorus of Detroit teen-agers who have received professional vocal training free of charge.

Youths with outstanding musical talent are chosen from Detroit public schools each year. They receive vocal training and practice in arranging, composing, and other aspects of music and singing. The group participates in concerts and makes records as well as starring on the "Make Way For Youth" program.

★

Have you ever written to television stars or networks to tell them that you enjoyed a particular show? Many people write letters when they are displeased. How many of us take the time to pay a compliment when we are pleased with a TV show?

Television fan mail plays an important part in the selection of programs, talent, and material. Many top stars read most of their fan mail themselves, even if they do not have time to answer it personally. This gives

them a good idea of what the public likes and wants.

The networks also keep an eye on all the mail that comes in. Public opinion exercises a powerful influence over the broadcasting industry. Shows have been known to go off the air because of a few hundred letters criticizing them. On the other hand, some fine programs that were having trouble have been saved by support from the viewers.

From time to time when you have criticism or praise relating to a TV show, sit down and write a letter.

★

You will soon be able to see "The African Lion," a Walt Disney production, at your local theatres. A team of expert wildlife photographers worked almost 3 years to film this informative and exciting feature. The action shots seen in the picture were chosen from many thousands of feet of film.

The king of beasts, the lion, is the chief actor. He is seen at work and at play as he rules his domain, the African jungle. You will also get glimpses into the lives of giraffes, elephants, leopards, and other animals in Africa.

Our Readers Say—

In the AMERICAN OBSERVER of September 12, you reported that students in Stowe, Vermont, receive report cards from their parents on how they spend their leisure time. I think that this is a well-intended idea to encourage students to use their free time constructively. On the other hand, it might tend to make teen-agers feel that they are being watched all of the time. For this reason, I do not favor the parents' report cards.

RENEE LEVINSON,
Washington, D. C.

★

I do not favor the idea of the parents' report card. A student's free time should be his to spend as he wishes. Even if some of us do "waste" our time after school hours, we should have the privilege of having some privacy, and should not be reported on constantly.

CHARLES MCCALLISTER,
Richmond, Virginia

★

I do not think it is a good idea to have parents mark their children on their outside activities. Once high school students get out of school for the day, they should have time to do as they wish, without worrying about being marked.

LINDA SCHMIDT,
Hastings-on-Hudson, New York

The idea of having a report card at home is very good. In this way boys and girls who will be the leaders of tomorrow will develop good habits in their leisure time. The habits we form now will remain with us throughout our lives.

SONNY COLLIER,
Warren, Texas

★

I believe that having parents mark their children on their leisure time and health habits is good in one respect. This idea will make the students want to develop good habits in order to receive a good report.

RUTH AUSTIN,
Green River, Wyoming

★

On the whole, I believe that the idea of having report cards made out by parents is a good one. But I don't think many parents would give their offspring a bad mark even if they deserved one.

RAYMOND BOWSER,
Alamogordo, New Mexico

★

(Address letters to this column to: Readers Say, AMERICAN OBSERVER, 1733 K Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Send us your opinion on current topics, or tell us about school projects.)

Monthly Test

NOTE TO TEACHERS: This test covers issues of the AMERICAN OBSERVER dated September 5, 12, 19, and 26. The answer key appears in the October 3 issue of *The Civic Leader*. Scoring: If grades are to be calculated on a percentage basis, we suggest that a deduction of 3 points be made for each wrong or omitted answer.

DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS: In each of the following items, select the correct answer and write its letter on your answer sheet.

1. At the Geneva Conference this summer, leaders of the 4 conferring nations (a) accepted a new plan for international control of atomic energy; (b) drew up a list of world problems for further consideration; (c) refused to cooperate in discussing big world problems; (d) broke up in disagreement over future plans for Germany.

2. South Korea's economic position will be improved if difficulties can be smoothed out between her government and that of (a) the Philippines; (b) the United States; (c) Japan; (d) India.

3. The United States fears that any large-scale war in the Middle East may result in giving greater influence over the area to (a) Pakistan; (b) Egypt; (c) Russia; (d) Great Britain.

4. On the question of federal aid to education, Congress this year (a) reached no agreement; (b) appropriated 7 billion dollars for school construction over the next 3 years; (c) decided that the federal, state, and local governments should equally share the costs of education; (d) decided that federal aid should go only to colleges and universities.

5. The economic development of Israel has been held back by (a) inability of her people to understand modern industrial methods; (b) lack of manpower to work her farms and factories; (c) failure of the United States to give her economic aid; (d) refusal of Arab lands to trade with her.

6. President Eisenhower's road-building program was turned down in Congress largely because (a) there is no need for the program; (b) there was disagreement over methods of paying for it; (c) only a few states would benefit under it; (d) it places control over road-building in the hands of the federal government.

7. A recent increase in U. S. tariffs raised slightly the price of imported (a) automobiles; (b) sugar; (c) tin; (d) bicycles.

8. Long years of domination by foreign nations has made Indonesia reluctant to (a) hold free elections; (b) give up the protection of the Dutch government; (c) develop close relations with Western lands; (d) trade with other countries.

9. The United States has long believed that the unification of Korea should come about only after (a) free elections, supervised by the United Nations, have been held in both North and South Korea; (b) the Polish and Czech members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission have left South Korea; (c) all communists have been driven out of North Korea; (d) Japan gives up control of North Korea.

10. The United States is reluctant to accept Russia's word that she wants world peace because (a) she already has a long history of broken promises; (b) she has refused to discuss any methods of preventing war; (c) she has just doubled the strength of her armies in Austria and East Germany; (d) she is unwilling to become a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

11. President Eisenhower and the Defense Department plan to (a) fill all vacancies in the armed forces with volunteers at increased rates of pay; (b) ask Congress to abolish the draft law; (c) double the size of the Air Force and cut all other services to half their present strength; (d) make a moderate cut in the size of our active fighting forces and expand the reserves.

12. The number of workers in U. S. industries connected with highway transportation is close to (a) 1 million; (b) 10 million; (c) 17 million; (d) 35 million.

13. In an effort to preserve peace in Korea, the United States has (a) clamped military rule on both North and South (Concluded on page 8)

Monthly Test

(Concluded from page 7)

Korea; (b) asked the United Nations to withdraw from South Korea; (c) taken action to stop South Korean riots against the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission; (d) removed the president of South Korea from office.

14. President Eisenhower says that, during the past few months, the Russians have (a) expressed willingness to free their satellites of all Red army controls; (b) decided they can no longer cooperate in any way with Red China; (c) ended all their communist propaganda outside of Russia; (d) shown a more conciliatory attitude toward the free world.

15. Most of the Arab refugees along Israel's borders are being financially supported by (a) the United Nations; (b) Israel; (c) Great Britain; (d) Egypt.

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the word, name, or phrase that best completes the question.

16. Political conditions are uncertain in _____ as a result of the long dictatorial rule of Juan Peron.

17. The North African lands of Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia seek independence from the government of _____

18. President Eisenhower's newest Cabinet member is Marion Folsom, Secretary of _____

19. Almost all of Egypt's people are crowded into the narrow, fertile _____ River valley.

20. September 17 was the 168th anniversary of the signing of the _____

21. Britain, Greece, and Turkey are trying to decide what shall be done about the island of _____

22. Troop clashes in the Gaza strip have threatened to result in full-scale war between Egypt and _____

23. In 1949, Indonesia gained independence from _____

Identify the following persons. Choose the correct description from the list below. Write the letter which precedes that description opposite the number of the person to whom it applies.

24. Nikita Khrushchev

25. Syngman Rhee

26. David Ben-Gurion

27. Gamal Nasser

28. Charles E. Wilson

A. Premier of Egypt

B. Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

C. President of South Korea

D. Secretary of Defense

E. Israeli leader

F. Head of Russia's Communist Party

After the corresponding number on your answer sheet for each of the following items, write the letter of the word or phrase that makes the best definition of the word in italics.

29. Woodrow Wilson and David Lloyd George were *contemporaries*. (a) military men; (b) rulers; (c) living in the same period; (d) historical figures.

30. The project was *subsidized* by the government. (a) closed down; (b) taken over; (c) made official; (d) given financial aid.

31. The right of *suffrage* is vital to U. S. citizens. (a) bearing arms; (b) voting; (c) religious freedom; (d) free education.

32. The motion was *rescinded* by the club. (a) passed; (b) canceled; (c) studied; (d) defended.

33. The group used *ingenious* methods to win support. (a) clever and shrewd; (b) unfair; (c) stupid; (d) outdated.

Career for Tomorrow - - Dentists in Demand

THERE are not nearly enough dentists to meet the health needs of all Americans, says the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Hence, dentistry offers good career opportunities to those who can meet the qualifications of this profession.

Your qualifications, if you choose dentistry, should include an interest in medical science, a good mind, and the ability to use your hands in making intricate and precise operations. You should also be able to get along well with people, and be genuinely interested in the problems connected with caring for the teeth of others.

Your training should include a college preparatory course in high school with emphasis on the sciences. Next, you will be required to take at least 2 years of study in a liberal arts college, and 4 years in a recognized school of dentistry.

If you are interested in becoming a dentist, you should decide soon what college and dental school you think you want to attend. Then get catalogs from both institutions to see exactly what courses you should take in high school, and later in college.

Many of the dental schools have more applicants than they can accept. Thus, it is important for you to meet all their requirements if you hope to be admitted for the course in dentistry. In addition to predental studies, you will be given special aptitude tests designed to help the school determine your suitability for professional work

in this field before you are admitted.

After receiving a degree in dentistry, you must pass an examination to qualify for practice in the state where you plan to work. This exam, given by the state, is a test of technical knowledge and general fitness for professional practice.



DENTIST and patient

Opportunities for dentists are good. Many persons trained in this profession go into private practice. Others find openings in various state and federal government agencies.

Whether associated with a government agency or in private practice, a dentist may be a general practitioner or he may be a specialist. As a general practitioner he constructs and inserts crowns, prepares dentures and bridges in addition to taking care of

cavities and extracting teeth. A specialist confines himself to one phase of dental work, such as oral surgery, for instance.

Getting started in private practice is costly. A beginner must spend \$5,000 or more in equipping his office.

Your earnings, after you become established in the profession, will be very good. The average net income of dentists in private practice is about \$9,000 a year.

Advantages include the opportunities to serve your fellow man, and the good earnings offered by this profession.

The chief disadvantages are the high cost of a dental education, and the expense of setting yourself up in private practice. However, there are scholarship opportunities available in a number of dental schools. Furthermore, there are often openings in the offices of established dentists for persons with a dentistry degree to serve as assistants.

Additional information, including a list of recognized dental schools, can be obtained from the Council on Dental Education, American Dental Association, 222 East Superior Street, Chicago 11, Illinois.

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Historical Backgrounds - - Court Decisions

OUR Constitution, a noted judge once said, is a living document which meets our needs in a changing world. The United States Supreme Court, as the final interpreter of the nation's laws, helps to keep the Constitution "alive" by spelling out the meaning of that document as it applies to our everyday lives.

Over the years, the Court has given its opinions on hundreds of issues that have come before it. In a number of these decisions, the nation's highest tribunal interpreted various provisions of the Constitution in the light of new problems brought about by changes in our way of life.

In one of its early decisions, the Court upheld the highly important principle that it can overrule acts of Congress if they are held to violate the letter or spirit of the Constitution. This power, though not specifically given to the Court in the Constitution, was established in 1803 by Chief Justice John Marshall in *Marbury v. Madison*.

The case came up after Federalist President John Adams, at the close of his term, had appointed Marbury and other men to judicial posts. James Madison, Secretary of State in Jefferson's new administration, tried to keep Marbury from taking office.

The legal dispute that arose involved a law which had been passed by Congress earlier. The Court, under Chief Justice Marshall's leadership, felt that the law was unconstitutional. Marshall and his associates used this case to argue forcefully that the tribunal has the right to overrule acts of Congress whenever the justices be-

lieve them to violate the Constitution.

Just 16 years later, the Court took the position in one of its decisions that the national government has greater powers than do individual states—an opinion which was not always accepted in those early years. In *McCulloch v. Maryland*, the state of Maryland argued that the national government had no constitutional authority to establish a country-wide banking system. The Court upheld the federal government's right to take such action.

In 1857, the Court, for the second time in its history, overruled a law of Congress. This was the famous *Dred Scott* decision. Scott, born a slave, had lived for several years in a territory declared free of slavery by a law passed by Congress. Upon returning to Missouri, then a slave state, Scott sued his master for freedom.



DRED SCOTT figured in one of the Supreme Court's most famous cases

The Supreme Court, presided over by Chief Justice Roger Taney, held that Congress had no power to exclude slavery from any territory and said the law was unconstitutional. Scott remained a slave. There was considerable resentment against this decision in northern states and it increased tension between North and South.

The most important dispute in recent times was in the 1930's, when the Supreme Court overruled a number of New Deal laws regulating industrial activity and agriculture. The Court held that many of the laws gave the federal government more control than the Constitution intended.

In the effort to change the opinion of the Court, President Franklin D. Roosevelt proposed to increase its membership with new justices who agreed with his views, but a majority in Congress refused to give Roosevelt the power he asked.

The laws overruled by the Supreme Court were eventually rewritten to eliminate the objectionable features. Moreover, several of the justices died or retired during this period, and Roosevelt appointed others who interpreted the Constitution more in line with his own ideas. So the Court controversy died down.

One of the most publicized Court decisions of the past few years involved the issue of segregation in public schools. In 1954, the high tribunal decided that the states cannot, under our Constitution, continue operating separate public schools for white and Negro students. This decision is still the source of great controversy.